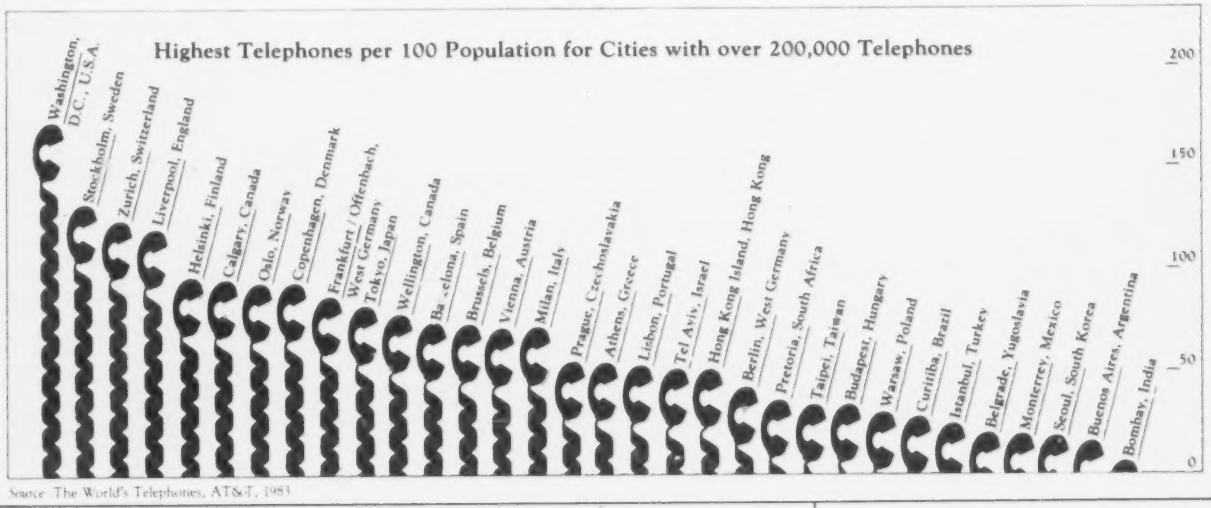
3/c/84
C0200-1

March 1984, Vol. 3, No. 3

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS



Source: The World's Telephones, AT&T, 1983

The World's Telephones

Thirty-seven countries now have more than a million telephones, according to the most recent (1983) edition of *The World's Telephones*, a publication of AT&T LongLines in Morris Plains, New Jersey.

In total numbers, the United States reports the largest number — 181,893,000, or about 79 telephones per 100 people, with two-thirds of them found in residences, as opposed to businesses. The next ten countries in total number of phones are Japan, West Germany, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Canada, Spain, Brazil, the Netherlands and Sweden.

By comparison, the smallest total over a million is reported by Iran — 1,041,931, or about 3 telephones for 100 people, with no information on the distribution between business and residences.

Given the reliance by market researchers on survey data gathered by telephone, it is important to know whether a representative sample of a nation's people can be reached by telephone.

The World's Telephones is compiled each year by AT&T and distributed to libraries, educational institutions, and telecommunications firms. It includes telephone data for cities as well as countries. This edition is revised in that it includes only those countries that responded to its survey and no attempt is made to estimate or correct the data submitted by the countries. Thus, the data in this edition are not comparable to prior years and users should be careful to read introductory material and footnotes before relying on the numbers.

For example, an analysis of 1981 and 1982 data for Canada shows that the number of telephones in Canada has declined. However, the notes state, "Data for Canada are based on statistics supplied by ten major

continued

Inside

Taiwan: The middle class emerges . 4
Regional Reports 10
Singapore Mothers 13
Watch the Big Generation for Canadian market success 14
Sources: UNESCO 16

COUNTRY PROFILE: TAIWAN

telephone companies and are therefore incomplete and inconsistent. There are over 600 Canadian telephone companies. The ten reporting companies, however, account for approximately 90 percent of the telephones in service."

While the United States has the highest total number of telephones among countries reporting more than a million phones, Sweden has the highest number of telephones per 100 population, followed by the United States, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada, New Zealand, Netherlands, Finland, Japan, United Kingdom, France, West Germany, and Norway.

Of the countries with more than a million telephones, the lowest numbers per 100 people occur in India, Iran, Turkey, Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Argentina.

Of cities with populations of more than 200,000 people, the highest number of telephones per 100 people is found, not surprisingly, in Washington, D.C., followed in order by Stockholm, Zurich, Liverpool, Helsinki, Calgary, Oslo, Copenhagen, Frankfurt/Offenbach, Tokyo and Wellington.

The United States and the United Kingdom vie as the most frequently called countries. Calls are reportedly made from the United States most often to the following seven countries in order of frequency: United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Venezuela, and Colombia. The Soviet Union did not report the foreign countries most frequently called.

Most Caribbean countries list the United States as the place most frequently called. In Africa, only Egypt lists the U.S. In Latin America, the U.S. is the most frequently called for the majority of reporting countries, while in Asia, only the Philippines, Japan, and American Samoa list it first. Of the Mideast countries, Iran, Israel, and Saudi Arabia say the most calls are made to the United States. *See table next page* •

Around the World

Hong Kong Is Most Expensive

Hong Kong is the most expensive among foreign cities where American expatriates are most likely to live, according to Runzheimer and Company, Inc., international management consultants based in Rochester, Wisconsin.

An American family of four at the $40,000 income level has to spend $89,051 a year to live and work in Hong Kong if they want their lifestyle to be comparable to what they had in the United States. The same family would have to spend only $33,687 in Mexico City for housing, transportation, taxes, and goods and Services.

Runzheimer selected 20 locations worldwide, representing cities in North America, the Far East, the Mideast, South America, and Western Europe where U.S. business expatriates are most likely to reside.

Besides Hong Kong, other expensive locations are Singapore, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta, all with relatively high housing and transportation costs. Of the 20 locations, the least expensive are Amsterdam, London, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico City.

For more information, contact Runzheimer and Company, Inc., Runzheimer Park, Rochester, WI 53167; telephone (414) 534-3121.

On a related subject, *International Living* has published its Third Annual "Quality of Life Index" for 200 countries, ranking them on a variety of factors from cultural opportunities to cost of living and political stability.

The top ten in order are: Switzerland, U.S., Bermuda, Austria, Japan, Australia, Bahamas, Canada, France, and West Germany. The lowest ranked, from the bottom, are: Chad, Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, Iran, Afghanistan, Guinea, Kampuchea, Zaire, and Central African Republic.

For more on the "Quality of Life Index," contact *International Living*, a monthly newsletter, 2201 St. Paul St., Baltimore, MD 21218; telephone (301) 235-7961. Annual subscriptions are $36.

France Pays Cash For Children

Will cash payments for children halt France's population decline?

After trying six-month maternity leaves, day care centers for nonworking mothers, guaranteed minimum income for families with three children, and a range of discounts on things such as subway rides for families with many children, the French government is now turning to hard, cold cash to try to increase the number of French offspring.

The newest proposal for an incentive offers about $3,000 to a couple producing a third child, payable at the rate of $125 a month to either parent who quits work to stay home with the third child or subsequent children. Payments can continue until the child is two years old if the parent stays home. Even if the parent returns to work part-time the government can pay $75 a month to the family.

The bill is expected to pass this year. Critics say they doubt it will work, but the administration says it might also help reduce France's 9 percent unemployment rate, according to a report in ***Europe*** magazine.

"If the decline in the growth rate is not halted, the government has warned that France will become underpopulated, underproductive, and top heavy with senior citizens who will overtax the social security system, writes Carolyn Lesh in *Europe* (January/February 1984, $9 a year.)

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Publisher: Peter Francese
Executive Editor: Bryant Robey
Editor: Doris Walsh
Managing Editor: Caroline Eckstrom
Contributing Editor: Daphne Spain
Research Director: Cheryl Russell
Research Associate: Sam Fridman
Art Director: Carol Terrizzi

International Demographics (ISSN: 0731-5414) is published monthly by American Demographics, Inc., P.O. Box 68, Ithaca, NY 14851. Telephone (607) 273-6343. © 1984 by American Demographics, Inc. All rights reserved. Subscription rate $148 a year.

Reported Telephones per 100 Population, by Country, 1982*

Country	Total Telephones	Per 100 Population
Caribbean		
Bahamas	75,071	35.8
Barbados	72,850	29.1
Bermuda	48,958	88.7
Canada	15,741,723	64.7
Cayman Islands	9,878	59.1
Dominican Republic	175,054	3.0
Jamaica	124,258	6.2
Puerto Rico	678,447	22.0
St. Lucia	9,500	0.9
St. Pierre & Miquelon	3,156	52.6
St. Vincent	6,047	5.0
United States	181,893,000	78.7
Virgin Islands	44,285	45.1
Africa		
Algeria	606,869	3.3
Ascension Island	381	34.6
Burundi	5,601	0.1
Congo	8,699	0.6
Egypt	521,625	1.2
Ethiopia	100,783	0.3
Gabon	11,133	2.1
Ghana	70,653	0.6
Kenya	216,674	1.3
Mali	8,485	0.1
Morocco	241,100	1.1
Mozambique	56,305	0.4
Namibia(Southwest Africa)	57,333	6.0
Nigeria	708,390	0.7
Reunion	81,175	15.7
St. Helena	360	6.0
South Africa	3,208,730	13.1
Bophuthatswana	12,979	1.0
Ciskei	5,441	0.5
Sudan	68,503	0.4
Swaziland	15,357	2.7
Tanzania	96,521	0.6
Zambia	32,659	0.5
Europe		
Andorra	17,719	46.5
Austria	3,177,944	42.1
Belgium	3,818,626	38.7
Cyprus	128,507	20.0
Czechoslovakia	3,225,968	21.0
Denmark	3,483,323	68.0
Finland	2,511,306	52.2
France	26,940,296	49.8
Germany, Federal Rep.	30,122,023	48.8
German Democratic Rep.	3,251,950	19.4
Guernsey--Channel Islands	38,634	69.5
Jersey--Channel Islands	55,461	72.9
Gibraltar	9,870	33.1
Greece	2,956,663	30.2
Hungary	1,296,682	12.1
Iceland	111,358	48.0
Ireland	720,000	20.8
Italy	20,444,037	36.3
Liechtenstein	21,437	82.5
Luxembourg	228,000	62.6
Malta	90,997	28.4
Monaco	17,000	60.7
Netherlands	7,769,115	54.4
Norway	1,992,090	48.5
Poland	3,505,656	9.7
Portugal	1,455,804	14.8
San Marino	8,712	40.1
Spain	12,350,058	32.8
Sweden	6,889,000	82.8
Switzerland	4,780,760	74.9
United Kingdom	28,375,982	50.7
Yugoslavia	2,303,501	10.2
South America		
Argentina	3,041,475	10.7
Belize	8,645	5.8
Bolivia	144,300	2.5
Brazil	8,536,000	7.2
Chile	595,108	5.2
Colombia	1,747,689	6.3
Costa Rica	255,898	10.9
Cuba	406,355	4.2
Ecuador	290,200	3.2
El Salvador	86,316	1.8
French Guiana	19,627	26.9
Guadeloupe	74,072	22.6
Guatemala	97,670	1.4
Guyana	28,468	3.6
Honduras	33,667	0.9
Martinique	68,908	21.0
Mexico	5,411,108	7.4
Netherlands Antilles	72,168	28.2
Nicaragua	51,237	1.8
Panama	212,992	10.7
Peru	129,742	0.7
Suriname	27,495	7.7
Uruguay	294,350	10.1
Venezuela	1,377,630	9.4
Pacific		
American Samoa	5,992	17.6
Brunei	21,928	11.4
Cocos Island	142	23.7
Cook Islands	1,670	9.8
Fiji	46,252	7.0
French Polynesia	24,818	17.7
Guam	14,379	13.6
Indonesia	600,643	0.4
Kiribati (Gilbert Island)	821	1.4
Malaysia	825,289	6.3
New Zealand	1,875,538	58.8
Niue	205	6.8
Norfolk Island	967	54.8
Northern Marianas	2,325	13.5
Papua New Guinea	50,050	1.6
Philippines	624,101	1.2
Pitcairn Islands	24	24.0
Singapore	771,400	31.6
Solomon Islands	2,708	1.1
Thailand	529,106	1.1
Tonga	2,608	2.8
Tuvalu	92	1.0
Wallis & Futuna	151	1.3
Western Samoa	5,857	3.7
Asia		
Bangladesh	122,190	0.1
China (Taiwan)	3,820,207	21.0
Hong Kong	1,822,846	35.0
Japan	60,349,857	51.0
Korea, Rep. of	5,158,357	13.8
Macao	23,220	6.7
Mid-East		
Bahrain	85,800	24.4
India	2,981,609	0.5
Iran	1,041,939	2.9
Israel	1,302,000	32.1
Kuwait	231,643	16.0
Maldives	1,540	1.1
Pakistan	393,010	0.5
Qatar	67,500	27.6
Saudi Arabia	788,576	11.2
Sri Lanka	109,900	0.7
Syria	471,127	4.9
Turkey	2,104,113	4.7
United Arab Emirates	240,167	21.2

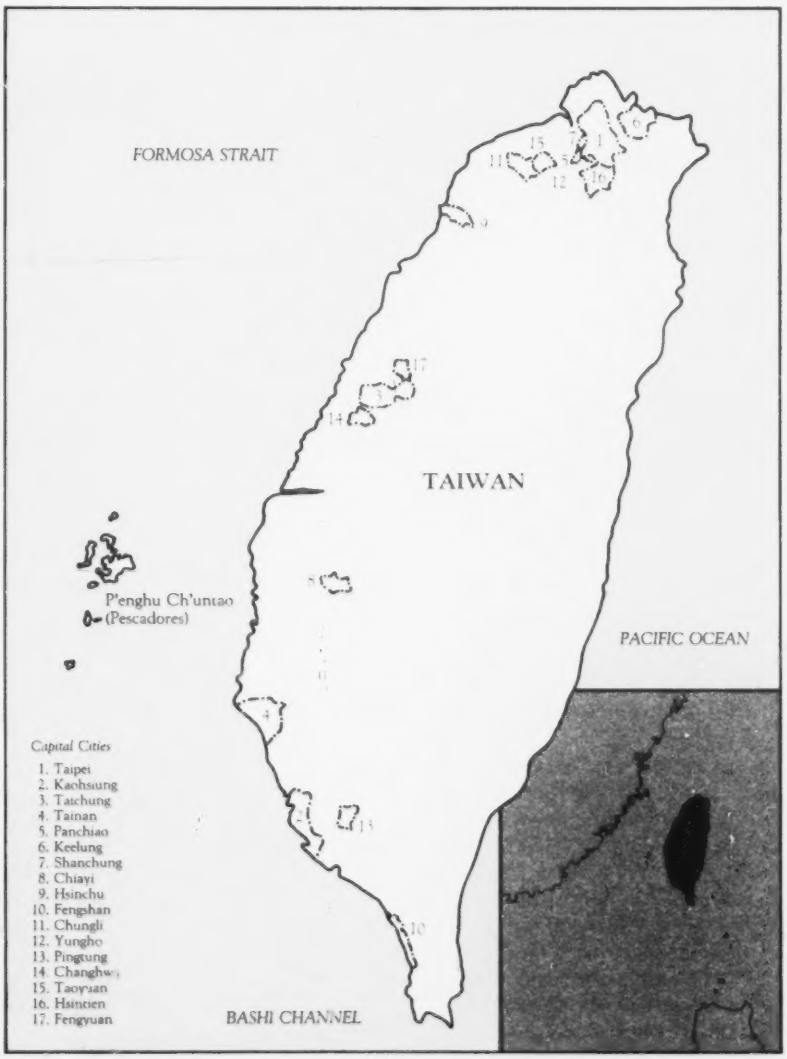
*As of January 1982. These figures reflect only reporting countries. Source: The World's Telephones, *AT&T, 1983*

Country Profile
Taiwan

Taiwan was founded in 1949, when Chiang Kai Shek's government left mainland China after the Communist Revolution. For the next 30 years, Taiwan was the only China acknowledged by the U.S. But when Congress recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government in 1979, diplomatic ties were broken with Taiwan (then called the Republic of China).

Both the People's Republic of China and Taiwan maintain that there is only one China, of which Taiwan is a part. Both seek the reunification of the mainland and the island, and have opposed efforts to establish Taiwan as an independent nation, but each has its own idea of who should rule China. The most recent overtures by the People's Republic include restoring Chiang Kai Shek's ancestral home and reputation. Once called a "running dog" and "bandit," the Chinese now refer to him as "Mr. Chiang," a military leader who played an important role in the country's history. To date, these efforts have been rejected by Chiang's successor, his son Chiang Ching-kuo.

Despite the severance of diplomatic ties, the U.S. continues to have commercial and cultural exchanges with Taiwan. The U.S. is Taiwan's biggest trading partner. In 1980, the U.S. accounted for one-third of all Taiwan's exports and one-quarter of its imports. Only Japan holds a larger share of Taiwan's import market (27 percent).



Population Growth

Taiwan took a census in 1980. In addition, its household registration system is efficient and provides population data on a yearly basis. The *Statistical Yearbook of 1982* was released about the same time as the 1980 census results. That yearbook contained data for 1981, at which time the population was 18.1 million, an increase of about 20 percent from the 1971 total of 15 million.

Taiwan's population grew 1.9 percent in 1981, a decline from the 2.2 percent growth in 1971. The current rate of growth will result in a doubling of the population in 38 years. The Population Reference Bureau estimates that Taiwan's population in 1983 was 18.9 million, and that it will reach 24.6 million by the year 2000 and 33.3 million by 2020.

The birth rate is 23 births per 1,000 population and the death rate is 5 deaths per 1,000. Taiwan's birth rate is similar to that of China's, and both are higher than those in Japan (13) or Hong Kong (17). Death rates in East Asia range from a low of five in Taiwan and Hong Kong to a high of eight in China and North and South Korea. The infant mortality rate for Taiwan is among the lowest in East Asia. At 9 infant deaths per 1,000 births, it is similar to Japan and Hong Kong and far below China's rate of 44 infant deaths per 1,000 births.

Since 1949 when about two million "Mainlanders" arrived in Taiwan, there has been little foreign immigration. Just 20,000 of Taiwan's 18 million residents were classified as "alien" in 1980, or less than 1 percent of the population.

Almost one-third of Taiwan's population is under age 15 (vs. 23 percent in the U.S.). Approximately one-half of the population is under 25. The population is relatively young due to historically high birth rates that have begun to drop in recent years. Only 4 percent of the population is aged 65 or over (vs. 11 percent in the U.S.). Life expectancy in 1981 was 69.7 years for men and 74.6 for women.

Regions and Cities

Taiwan is such a small island (11,000 square miles, or smaller than Ohio), that its principal subdivisions are its cities. The entire country is divided into 48 commuting rings associated with specific central cities. The capital city of Taipei and Kaohsiung are special municipalities, and certain offshore islands of Fukien Province are included in population totals.

The country is further divided into five administrative districts for the household registration system.

The population of Taipei Municipality was 2.3 million in 1981, or about 13 percent of the country's total. The next largest city is Kaohsiung Municipality, with 1.2 million residents in 1981 (about 7 percent of the total). The three next largest cities are Taichung (607,000); Tainan (595,000); and Panchiao (422,260). There are twelve other smaller cities *(Hsien)* with populations of 100,000 or more. In 1981, localities of 100,000 or more had a total of 8.7 million persons, or 48 percent of the population.

Taipei was granted the status of a Special Municipality in 1967, at which date its population was 1.2 million. At that time the city's area was extended, and population density dropped from 18,000 persons per square kilometer in 1966 to only 6,500 per square kilometer in 1970. People have continued moving to the city, however, and its density in 1980 was 8,300 persons per square kilometer, Kaohsiung Municipality has the second highest density, with 7,800 persons per square kilometer. Population density for the country as a whole is 500 persons per square kilometer.

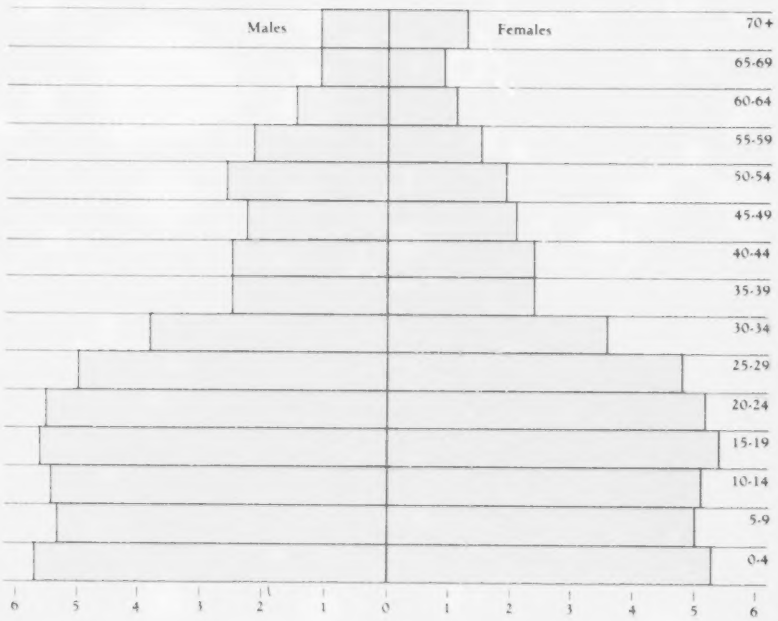
Ethnicity and Religion

The Han Chinese constitute 98 percent of Taiwan's population. The Taiwanese (as opposed to mainlanders who arrived after 1949) number over 14 million. They are descendants of Chinese from the coastal areas of Fukien and Kwangtung provinces who migrated to the island over the past 300 years.

Approximately 250,000 aborigines (less than 2 percent of the population) live in the mountainous central and eastern parts of the island. They are believed to be of Malayan stock. Nine tribes, each with a different language, are distributed among 240 villages. Most native young persons have migrated to Taipei or other cities, and the elderly and children compose the majority of villagers now. The government encourages the assimilation of aborigines through compulsory education for all children.

Population of Taiwan by Age and Sex: 1981

(in percent)



	Total	*Male*	*Female*
All ages	18,135,508	9,448,766	8,686,742
0-4	1,986,453	1,025,560	960,893
5-9	1,857,283	955,688	901,575
10-14	1,887,463	970,940	916,523
15-19	1,997,407	1,023,100	974,307
20-24	1,935,649	989,862	945,787
25-29	1,768,779	904,380	864,399
30-34	1,337,724	685,986	651,738
35-39	884,070	454,341	429,729
40-44	903,896	459,937	443,959
45-49	807,356	423,419	383,937
50-54	815,906	478,974	336,932
55-59	668,500	397,668	270,832
60-64	486,061	278,533	207,528
65-69	359,263	198,167	161,096
70+	439,698	202,211	237,487

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 1982

Population of Capital Cities: 1981

Taipei	2,270,983
Kaohsiung	1,227,454
Taichung	607,223
Tainan	594,739
Panchiao	422,260
Keelung	347,828
Shanchung	334,726
Chiayi	251,840
Hsinchu	241,218
Fengshan	227,310
Chungli	215,414
Yungho	213,787
Pingtung	189,347
Changhwa	185,815
Taoyuan	185,257
Hsintien	171,315
Fengyuan	128,944

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 1982.

Taiwan's predominant religion is a mixture of Buddhism and Taoism, introduced centuries ago by the original settlers. Confucianism is considered the religion of the Chinese elite and could be called the "state religion" of Taiwan. Other religions account for only a small part of the population. A few Chinese Muslims came to Taiwan with other mainland refugees in 1949, and there are currently over 600,000 Christians on the island, most of whom are Protestant.

Ancestor worship has long been an integral part of Chinese family life, but its importance is diminishing, especially in cities. Children were once responsible for their parents' well-being in old age, but urbanization and emigration have disrupted family units. The government now assumes more responsibility for the social welfare of the elderly.

Households and Families

Taiwan's household registration system is considered to be quite accurate. According to the law, all persons who "live in one residence under the control of one person" are considered as one household. This includes ordinary families and unlike the United States, group residences such as factory or school dormitories. The head of the family, or the person in charge of the group residence, serves as the household head.

The census divides households into two types: family and non-family. The family household is composed mainly of family members, including lodgers and hired workers living in the same place under the same household head. The non-family household is a group of persons who live in the same common house, such as a dormitory, hospital, hotel, camp, school, temple, or jail.

It is the household head's responsibility to register the household in the township or precinct in which it is located. On registration, each household is given a "household registration certificate" and each person in the household over age 14 is given a "personal identity card." After registration, any change in the household or its individuals must be reported to the registration office. Births, adoptions, recognition of illegitimate children, marriages, divorces, and any change of residence must be reported within 15 days of occurrence. Deaths must be reported within five days.

Between 1970 and 1980, the number of households in Taiwan increased from 2.6 million to 3.7 million. In 1980, 99 percent of all households were family households. Average size was 4.8 persons for family households and 26.5 persons for non-family households. Taipei had 548,000 family households in 1980, with an average size of 4.1 persons.

Just over one-third of family households contained five or six persons in 1980. Households with one to four members have been increasing, however, from 31 percent of all households in 1970 to 46 percent in 1980. This growth has been due mainly to villagers leaving home to establish new, smaller households in cities. Family households with seven or more members declined from 36 percent in 1970 to 20 percent in 1980, reflecting the decline of traditional extended family structure.

Housing

Housing units in Taiwan fall into three categories. They can be conventional dwellings which consist of a room or suite of rooms in a permanent building intended for habitation by one household, and at the time of the census not used wholly for other purposes. The second type of unit is a separate and independent place in a permanent building which is *not* intended for habitation but is occupied as living quarters at the time of the census. The third type is located in a non-permanent building not intended for habitation but occupied nevertheless; these include boats, caves, and other natural shelters.

There were 3.7 million housing units in Taiwan in 1980. Of these, 2.9 million were used exclusively for residences and 369,000 (11 percent of all occupied units) were used partly for industrial or commercial purposes as well as living quarters. Forty percent of the housing stock in 1980 were row houses. Conventional rural houses were 24 percent and apartment buildings of six or more stories were 20 percent of the total housing stock. The other 16 percent consisted of detached houses and smaller apartment buildings.

Approximately 12 percent of the country's residential units were vacant in 1980, although the usual vacancy rate is 3 to 5 percent. The higher than normal vacancy rate is attributed to real estate investment and land speculation. In some cases, houses were bought as a hedge against inflation and then left empty. In others, speculators built housing on land that was not yet zoned, and since there was no consideration of housing demand, much of the housing remained empty. There is also a lag between the date a new house is granted an official address and the date it can be occupied. With so much new construction, many newly built units are classified as vacant before they can technically be occupied. Vacancy rates in 1980 were highest for apartment buildings of six or more stories (29 percent) and lowest for detached houses (7 percent).

The majority (80 percent) of family-occupied housing units are "self-owned," either through purchase or inheritance. About 12 percent of family-occupied units are rented or mortgaged.

Education

Taiwan's educational system is similar to that in the U.S. Pre-school or kindergarten takes two years, elementary school is six years, junior high school three years, and senior

high school another three years. A college education takes from four to seven years to complete, while a master's degree takes two or more years and a doctorate takes two or more years. The first nine years of schooling are free, and the first six years are compulsory.

Taiwan's literacy rate was 86 percent in 1980, up from 78 percent in 1970. Men's literacy rates are higher than women's (93 vs. 79 percent), although women's rates have improved more since 1970 (up from 66 percent vs. 89 percent for men). The disparity between women and men in the ability to read and write has almost disappeared among the young. For those aged 20 to 24, 99 percent of men and 98 percent of women are literate. Among those aged 60 to 64, a generation for which the foot-binding of women was a custom, only 50 percent of women are literate compared with 74 percent of men.

School enrollment has been consistently high for the youngest children, and has improved significantly at older ages. In both 1966 and 1980, for example, over 90 percent of children aged 6 to 11 were in school. For those aged 12 to 14, the proportions enrolled rose from 58 to 92 percent during the same period. The increase was from 34 to 59 percent among children aged 15 to 17. Not much change has occurred among college-age students. In 1966, 14 percent of persons aged 18 to 24 were in school, compared with 16 percent in 1980.

Among persons aged 25 and over, 12 percent of men and 7 percent of women had a college degree in 1981. One-quarter of all men had finished senior high school compared with 21 percent of women. The proportion of the population with only a primary education declined from 44 percent in 1970 to 35 percent in 1980.

Labor Force

The labor force is defined as civilians aged 15 and over who are capable of and willing to work, and includes both employed and unemployed persons. Employed persons comprise all those who worked for pay or profit or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid family workers during the survey reference week. The unemployed are those who are capable and willing to work, but neither worked for pay or profit nor as unpaid family workers, but are seeking a job, or waiting for a recall or for a new job to start. Persons not in the labor force are all those aged 15 and over who are eligible to work but do not because they are in school or keeping house; it also includes those who are incapable of working due to physical or mental disorders or old age.

In June 1982, 6.9 million persons were in Taiwan's labor force, or 58 percent of all persons aged 15 and over. Of the 6.9 million in the labor force, 6.8 million (98 percent) were employed. Men's labor force participation rate was 75 percent compared with 40 percent for women. Women's participation rates have increased from about 30 percent in 1970, although the two years are not strictly comparable since the 1970 figure is for the entire census year and the 1982 figure is based on survey data for the month of June. The 1980 census indicated a female labor force participation rate of 33 percent.

The largest category of workers in Taiwan are salaried employees and wage earners (47 percent of all workers in 1980). "Workers on own account" (i.e. entrepreneurs) accounted for 21 percent of those employed, while government workers were 17 percent of the employed labor force. Family workers constituted 14 percent of those employed in 1980.

Work hours in Taiwan are longer than those in the U.S. Whereas most Americans are accustomed to a 40-hour work week, or a 160-hour month, workers in Taiwan average around 200 hours per month. In manufacturing, for example, the average number of hours worked per month in 1981 was 210. Construction workers put in 200 hours per month, while those in transportation, storage, and communication put in 220 hours of work per month. Persons in finance, insurance, and business keep "bankers' hours" by Taiwan's standards: they worked a conservative 197 hours a month, or only 45 hours per week.

Taiwan's labor force is approximately evenly divided among agriculture (34 percent), industry and commerce (37 percent), and transportation and services (29 percent). The largest occupational category is production workers and general laborers (41 percent). Professional, technical, and related workers account for 6 percent of all workers, while administrators and managers are less than 1 percent of employed persons. Sales and clerical workers equal 12 and 13 percent of those employed, service workers 7 percent, and agricultural workers 19 percent. Women are 38 percent of all professional workers and 4 percent of managers and administrators. Women predominate in clerical jobs, where they account for over three-quarters of all workers.

Income and Communications

Taiwan's per capita GNP in 1981 was U.S. $2,360. This is higher than per capita income in South Korea, but considerably lower than in Japan or Hong Kong. Wages are highest in petroleum and coal manu-

Employed Persons by Occupation and Sex: 1981

Occupation	Total	Male	Female
All occupations	6,700,000	4,420,000	2,280,000
Professional, technical and related	375,000	232,000	143,000
Administrative, executive & managerial	56,000	54,000	2,000
Clerical	885,000	496,000	389,000
Sales	843,000	570,000	273,000
Services	505,000	295,000	210,000
Farm, forestry, livestock, fishing, hunting	1,294,000	873,000	421,000
Production workers, transportation, laborers, others not classified	2,742,000	1,900,000	842,0000

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 1981

facturing (N.T. $16,288 per month), followed by those in beverage and tobacco manufacturing (N.T. $15,923 per month) and transportation equipment (N.T. $13,000 per month).

Taiwan produces a large number of books, newspapers, and magazines for a country of its size. In 1980, nearly 9,000 books were published, 31 daily newspapers were in circulation, and about 2,000 magazines were in print. Before an aspiring author considers this a lucrative market, however, he or she should realize that Taiwan does not recognize international copyright laws. Businesses reproduce everything from clothing to computers, including books, as *New York Times* correspondent Fox Butterfield recently discovered. His book, *Alive in a Bitter Sea*, is critical of mainland China and therefore very popular in Taiwan. But Mr. Butterfield has seen no royalties on the thousands of copies of his book reproduced on the island.

Movie theaters are popular in Taiwan. In 1981, there were 602 theaters with a combined seating capacity of 516,000 persons. Annual attendance was 250 million persons in 1981, meaning that theaters are filled about 1.5 times a day. This averaged out to about 14 visits per person, or more than one per month. There were about 1.5 million radios registered in Taiwan in 1976, the last year in which radios were registered. More recent statistics are available for television sets, and show a total of about 4 million sets in 1980; this is an increase of almost 700 percent over the 500,000 registered in 1970, more than one television per household.

Sources of Information

There is no shortage of demographic information on Taiwan. The most complete reference for population statistics by age, marital status, fertility, and mortality can be found in the *1981 Taiwan-Fukien Demographic Fact Book*, published in December 1982. The 1,023-page book is "distributed free to interested scholars and organizations" in exchange for similar publications and comments. The book can be ordered from the Division of Population Statistics and Census, Department of Population, Ministry of the Interior, 107, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Road, Taipei Municipality, Taiwan. This volume also contains labor force data for hsiens, cities, hsiangs, chens, shihs, and ch'us.

Another large compendium of population and manpower data is the *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 1982*. This 732-page document is available from the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan, Republic of China (n.p.). A work devoted completely to the labor force is the *Yearbook of Labor Statistics 1981*, a 938-page volume available from the same address.

Data from the most recent census are available in *An Extract Report on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Taiwan-Fukien Area*. This 567-page volume was published by the Population Census Office of the Executive Yuan in June, 1982.

The Department of State published a Background Notes issue on Taiwan in July 1980 (#7791 from the USGPO). The U.S. Census Bureau contact for Taiwan is Peter Way; telephone 301-763-5577.

—*Daphne Spain*

Daphne Spain is International Demographics' *Washington Correspondent.*

Publications

U.S. Foreign Policy and the Third World, Agenda 1983, edited by John P. Lewis and Valeriana Kallab, 1983, New York: Praeger Publishers, 291 pp., N.P.

"Slow growth in the developing countries results in lost opportunities for economic progress, and, more important, for improving human well-being; it prevents poor people from earning more income, growing more food, leading healthier lives, or learning to read and write," says Robert S. McNamara, chairman of the Overseas Development Council in his introduction to this book funded by the Council.

The theme of *Agenda 1983* is that the economic interests of industrialized countries are directly affected by these lost opportunities.

If one assumes that exporting by any U.S. company must occur within the context of U.S. foreign policy, it is important to understand what steps the United States must take to improve its relationships with developing countries. The experts who contributed to this volume suggest new approaches. Three regions — Latin America, India and South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa — are the focus of special attention.

For example, Abraham F. Lowenthal writes, "To achieve a major and enduring advance in U.S.-Latin American relations, Washington would have to help nurture an international economic and political order in which the needs of Latin America and other aspiring powers are more fully accommodated. Substantially more of the world's manufacturing would have to take place in the south, for instance, even though this would adversely affect particular sectors and regions in the United States. Increased benefits from international trade in raw materials and other primary products would have to accrue to the less industrialized countries."

Specific responses by the World Bank and the United States are suggested.

Women and Poverty in the Third World, edited by Mayra Buvinic, Margaret A. Lycette, and William Paul McGreevey, 1983, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 318 pp., $29.50.

The average Third World married woman with young children works more hours per day than her husband.

The reason is that while men are expected to earn income, women are expected to produce income, care for

children, collect wood and water, and grind grain for the family's food. And, consider that many women spend half their adult lives either pregnant or breast-feeding.

The articles in this comprehensive book on the lives of Third World women resulted from a seminar held by the International Center for Research on Women, based in Washington. Examples from specific countries include the Philippines, Malaysia, Peru, Nigeria, Guatemala, and Brazil.

The point of the collective essays is that "the 'woman issue,' once thought of as no more than a welfare issue, affects the prospects for efficiency, growth, and the development of the economy as a whole."

One may wonder why women work outside the home when the costs are so high to them in terms of time lost with their children and the loss of their own leisure time. Research shows that they do so because their income increases the total family welfare. For example, in Filipino households where the woman works outside the home, income is 11 percent higher.

Often women must choose low-paying work, however, to make the most of flexible hours that allow them to give the maximum care to their children. These jobs usually are in the modern sector and they tend to be labor intensive. Thus, the women and their families have limited expectations of their possibilities for employment, and, as a result, schooling for girls seems unnecessary.

Labor Force Statistics — 1970-1981, 1983, Paris: Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development, 477 pp., $24. Order from OECD Publications and Information Center, Suite 1207, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20006-4582; telephone (202) 724-1857.

If you need to know the rising percentage of women in the labor force or the unemployment rate of youth or salaries in manufacturing industries over the past ten years in the OECD countries, this is the place to go.

Included are 24 countries — mostly Western Europe, but also the United States, Canada, Japan, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand, and Iceland so that comparative data are at your fingertips.

Part I includes general tables and graphs for the OECD. Part II features individual country tables including annual rates of change in percentages. Part III includes country-by-country participation rates and unemployment rates by age and sex.

International Organizations 1984, Vol. 4 of the Encyclopedia of Associations, Detroit: Gale Research Company, 114 pp., Three-issue subscription, $130. Order from Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226.

This is a directory of nonprofit organizations whose headquarters are located outside the United States, but who welcome members from the U.S. Organization. Entries are arranged under 15 broad categories including trade, business, and commercial organizations, and include the name, address, telex number, officers, founding date, membership size, areas of concern, publications, committees, dates and locations of conventions.

World Markets for Sporting and Athletic Equipment, 1983, Commack, NY: Business Trend Analysts, 2 vols., 670 pps., $795 for both; $495, Volume I or $395, Volume II.

Export markets for U.S.-made sporting goods grew by 12 percent in 1982 to about $366 million.

Volume II of this report provides profiles of the sporting goods market abroad, including breakdowns of sales by type of product, a statistical profile and analysis of each country's economy, sports participation rates, demographics, market share information, and listings of major manufacturers, wholesalers, and retail chains in each country. Specific countries analyzed are Australia, France, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, and West Germany. Volume II includes a summary of the United States market which is covered in Volume I.

The sports for which equipment exports are analyzed include golf, racquet sports, fishing, skiing, archery, gymnastics, billiards, skating, baseball, softball, and sports played with inflatable balls.

Japan Business: Obstacles and Opportunities by McKinsey and Company, Inc. and the U.S.-Japan Trade Study Group, 1983, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 208 pp. including appendices, $24.95.

When it comes to Japan, the news is not all bad. This book — the result of joint studies by McKinsey & Company and the U.S.-Japan Trade Study Group — finds evidence that "exporters and investors are being needlessly discouraged by misleading assumptions about Japan's business prowess and domestic market entry problems."

The study found that the Japanese market is less controlled than popularly believed and that its average tariff of 3.2 percent is lower than that of most developed nations including the United States and European countries.

U.S. companies may be at fault for their own failures, the study found. "Evidence suggests that among the greatest hurdles U.S. firms face in Japan is the gap between headquarters' expectations and the marketplace realities."

Foreign corporations have failed because they do not recognize the "inordinate size, complexity, special needs, and conditions" of the Japanese market and "traditional business customs, practices, and approaches to business relations," the book explains.

In addition, "Since the rate of return on total assets and sales for U.S. companies at home is about twice that of Japanese corporations at home, the American firm's financial criteria in many cases may be inappropriate for effective competition in Japan."

In an analysis of companies that have succeeded in Japan, the report found they usually had entered the market with a well-thought out product or strategy and/or a technological edge, and that they had looked at obstacles as "creative challenges." In addition, the companies had a long-term commitment to the Japanese market.

continued on p. 15

Regions

Latin America

Mexico

For those eagerly awaiting a summary of the country-wide findings of the 1980 Mexican census, the wait may be almost over. The general summary is now expected in March or April. Mexico is also getting ready to conduct a consumer expenditure survey, the results of which, with luck, will be available in September 1985.

Central America

With events happening quickly in Central America and conflicting news reports in the regular media, market researchers may wish to subscribe to *Central America Report*, a weekly review of economics and politics, published in Guatemala. Reports ranging from private investment opportunities in Costa Rica to the stagnation of sugar production in the region are included. A three-month subscription in the Western Hemisphere costs $45; in Europe $50; and in other places $35. One year is $180; $200; and $215 respectively. Order from Apartado Postal 2823. Inforpress Centroamericana, 9a Calle "A" 3-56, Zona 1, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala, Centro America; telephones 29432 and 8199.

Bolivia

Unlike most Third World countries that are trying to limit population, Bolivia needs more people.

A United Nations-sponsored review of Bolivia's population policy found fewer than six million people living in over a million square kilometers.

At its highest, average population density is 10.7 people per square kilometer. In the valleys, it is 9.9 people, and in the hot and humid eastern lowlands, it is only 1.4 people.

At current growth rates — about 2.5 percent a year — the population will double in about 25 years. But distribution is important too. About 80 percent of the people live in the mountains or valleys which account for only about 35 percent of Bolivia's land area. The fertile plains are scarcely populated.

Even though Bolivia has a wealth of natural resources, most Bolivians live in poverty, in part because they do not live in the tropical plains. Better population distribution is essential to development, according to the United Nations report.

Peru

Results from a 1981 survey corroborate a continuing decline in the total fertility rate of Peruvian women. The total fertility rate is the number of children an average woman would have in her lifetime given current age-specific fertility rates. Data from Peru's Contraceptive Prevalence Survey show that the total fertility rate for 1980 -81 was 5.2 children.

While not significantly lower than the 5.3 rate obtained from the previous fertility survey, the new estimates provide independent confirmation of a long-term fertility shift. Total fertility rates in Peru dropped from a high of 6.9 children in 1961 to an all-time low of 5.2 by 1981.

The trend has slowed recently however, and there is some doubt whether Peruvians will meet the United Nations projections of even lower fertility — 4.8 for 1990–95 and 4.6 by 1995–2000.

Middle East

Egypt

Just as U.S. women gained independence during World War II when they went to work while men went to war, Egyptian women are experiencing new independence because Egyptian men are working in the Persian Gulf.

The Rotterdam *NRC Handelsband* reports that about 4.5 million Egyptians are working outside their country, leaving at least 10 percent of the women alone. The independence of village women has grown tremendously while the men are off working. They do the buying and selling, and take responsibility for the childrens' education. The new responsibilities are encouraging them to learn how to read and write. In the cities, women are dealing with plumbers and buying home furnishings themselves.

Handelsband reports that almost half the jobs in radio, television, and the press, and most of the teaching positions in elementary education, are held by women. They also own and manage nightclubs, are pilots, ship captains, mayors, and bank directors as well as traffic officers, taxi drivers, and detectives.

Even if their husbands return, many women will probably have to continue working because wages are so low both incomes will be needed to support their families. Surveys have also shown that once Egyptian women have worked outside the home, they

will not stay at home again, no matter how traditional they consider themselves. Source: *World Press Review*, December 1983.

North America

Population Estimates

Statistics Canada estimates a total of 24,963,200 people in Canada as of Oct. 1, 1983.

The population for the provinces and territories is estimated as follows:

Ontario, 8,854,700
Quebec, 6,530,000
British Columbia 2,837,700
Alberta, 2,345,500
Manitoba, 1,049,600
Saskatchewan, 997,400
Nova Scotia, 863,000
New Brunswick, 709,200
Newfoundland, 580,800
Prince Edward Island 124,500
Northwest Territories, 48,700
Yukon, 22,100.

To obtain information on population estimates, contact Lise Otter, Attab (613) 995-2212, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Canada

In the past 20 years, the population of Canada has increased by 50 percent, but the number of university graduates has increased over 300 percent, according to *Canada Update* (Vol. 2, No. 2), a newsletter that features ongoing analysis of 1981 census findings.

In 1981, 1 in 12 Canadians had a university degree as compared with 1 in 20 in 1971.

One reason for the growth in education is the Canadian baby boom. From 1952 to 1966, between 400,000 and 500,000 children were born every year, twice the annual average in the previous decades. By 1965, about 6.6 million children had been added to the Canadian population. By the mid-1970s, the number of students enrolled in the high school system was five times that of the early 1950s when the baby boom began.

In 1961, 1.2 million Canadians were in their early 20s, just embarking on careers, and only one in ten had been to a university. By 1971, there were nearly 2 million in this group of whom one in five had been to university. By 1981, however, there were 2.3 million people in their early 20s, and the proportion who had been to university remained at one in five.

These facts and others on Canadian education are found in "Schooling in Canada," catalogue number 99-938, $3.50. Order from Publications Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ontario K1A OT6 Canada.

Europe

Portugal Joins the Ten Million Club

At an estimated 10.1 million in mid-1983, the population of Portugal has entered the "Ten Million Club." Two other countries — Belgium and Greece — are also nearing the mark. Belgium had an estimated population of 9.86 million in June 1983 and Greece had 9.79 million in mid-1982. Because of low fertility rates, these two nations may never surpass the ten million benchmark. Belgium's population is actually decreasing.

West Germany's Working Women

About 40 percent of West German housewives hold a salaried job, according to a survey by the CMA agricultural marketing organization, reported by the German Information Center at 410 Park Avenue in New York. Those surveyed cited financial reasons, but also satisfaction, contacts with others, provision for retirement, and personal independence as reasons for working outside the home.

United Kingdom

The number of marriages in Great Britain declined in 1981, the first such decline since 1963. Sixty-five percent

continued

Regional Update: Europe, Recent Census Results and Official Estimates (1980-1983)

A large number of European nations have recently released census counts and official population estimates not included in earlier U.N. estimates or forecasts. In alphabetical order, these countries are:

Country	Census Date	Census Population	Official Estimates Date	Official Estimates Population ('000)
Austria +	05/12/81	7,555,338	07/01/82	7,571
Belgium +	03/01/81	9,848,647	07/30/83	9,856*
Bulgaria	—	—	07/01/81	8,891
Czechoslovakia	12/01/80	15,283,095 +	05/31/83	15,410*
Denmark +	—	—	09/01/83	5,119*
Finland +	11/01/80	4,784,710	11/30/82	4,841*
France	03/04/82	54,334,871	07/01/82	54,219*
East Germany +	—	—	06/30/81	16,736*
West Germany +	—	—	01/31/83	61,522*
Greece	04/05/81	9,740,151	06/30/82	9,793*
Hungary	01/01/81	10,709,463	06/30/83	10,702*
Iceland +	12/01/80	229,000	07/01/81	231*
Ireland	04/05/81	3,443,405	04/15/82	3,483*
Italy	10/25/81	56,556,911	12/31/82	56,742*
Luxembourg +	03/31/81	364,606*	12/31/81	366*
Malta	—	—	06/30/82	360*
Netherlands +	—	—	04/30/83	14,349*
Norway +	11/01/80	4,091,132	02/28/83	4,126*
Poland	—	—	06/01/83	36,571*
Portugal	03/16/81	9,794,100*	07/01/83	10,099*
Romania	—	—	07/01/81	22,353
Spain	02/28/81	37,746,260*	07/01/82	37,935*
Sweden +	09/08/80	8,320,438	06/30/83	8,331*
Switzerland +	12/02/80	6,365,960	01/01/82	6,384*
U.K.	04/05/81	55,671,000*	04/05/81	55,671*
Yugoslavia +	03/31/81	22,352,200	04/30/83	22,795*
U.S.S.R.	—	—	07/01/82	269,994*

+ de jure Population
** Provisional*
Source: PVSR, October 1983, Population, March 1982

of the 352,000 marriages were the first for both partners; 19 percent were the first for one partner; and in 16 percent of the cases both partners were remarrying. These proportions have remained about the same over the past few years, according to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

The 1981 median age for marriage of men was 25.9, reflecting the 60.6 year median age for widowers and the 35.9 year median age for divorced men. For women, the median age at marriage was lower, 23.4 with 55.3 years for widows and 33.4 years for divorced women.

The median age for both men and women entering first marriages has risen since 1966, but the median age for both sexes who remarry has declined.

July, August and September are the three most popular marriage months in Great Britain followed by April, May and June.

For more information on British marriages, write for OPCS Monitor FM2 83/2, at Information Branch (Dept. M), Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP England.

United Kingdom

New population estimates and projections for England and its constituent regions have been released by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys in London.

For the first time, provisional data from the 1981 census were used to compute the projections. In addition, a new definition of resident population was used.

Before 1981, residents of England who were outside Great Britain during the census were excluded and foreign visitors in England were included. Now the converse applies. This change, OPCS says, is the main reason for the estimate for England being 315,000 people higher — less than 1 percent — than the 1981 population that had been projected from mid-1979 data.

A slow rate of growth for England is estimated for the next two decades, from 46.8 million in 1981 to 48.6 million in the year 2001. The growth will not be spread equally over time. Practically no growth is predicted between 1981 and 1986 — only 160,000 people. Thereafter, OPCS forecasts an increase of more than half a million people for every five-year period until 2001.

Another difference between the new estimates and older ones is that both fertility and mortality assumptions for 1981 and 1991 have been revised downward. Because these changes tend to cancel each other out, the total population figures are not affected significantly, but an older age distribution is foreseen.

According to OPCS, the decline in the population of Greater London is expected to cease by the late 1980s and then to increase slightly by the end of the century. Still, the projected population of Greater London will be less in 2001 than it was in 1981.

England: Population Projections by Region: 1986, 1991, and 2001*

Area	Population ('000)				Percent Change				
	1981 (Base)	1986	1991	2001	1981-86	1986-91	1981-91	1991-2001	1981-2001
England	46,786	46,949	47,486	48,557	+0.3	+1.1	+1.5	+2.3	+3.8
North									
Yorkshire	3,114	3,059	3,034	2,987	-1.7	-0.8	-2.6	-1.5	-4.1
Humberside	4,907	4,890	4,913	4,967	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	+1.1	+1.2
East Midlands	3,840	3,890	3,970	4,129	+1.3	+2.1	+3.4	+4.0	+7.5
East Anglia	1,895	1,959	2,035	2,185	+3.4	+3.9	+7.4	+7.4	+15.3
Southwest	4,362	4,444	4,547	4,750	+1.9	+2.3	+4.2	+4.5	+8.9
West Midlands	5,181	5,193	5,240	5,333	+0.2	+0.9	+1.1	+1.8	+2.9
Northwest	6,460	6,357	6,319	6,285	-1.6	-0.6	-2.2	-0.5	-2.7
Southwest	17,027	17,157	17,431	17,936	+0.8	+1.6	+2.4	+2.9	+5.3
Of which:									
Greater London	6,851	6,776	6,782	6,797	-1.1	+0.1	-1.0	+0.2	-0.8
Remainder (of Southeast)	10,176	10,381	10,649	11,139	+2.0	+2.6	+4.7	+4.6	+9.5

* Standard regions, which include the following shires:
—North: Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Durham, and Cleveland;
—Yorkshire and Humberside: North, West, and South Yorkshire, and Humberside;
—East Midlands: Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northhamptonshire;
—East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk;
—Southwest: Gloucestershire, Avon, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall;
—West Midlands: Shropshire, Hereford and Worcester, Staffordshire, West Midlands, and Warwickshire;
—Northwest: Lancashire, Merseyside, Great Manchester, and Cheshire;
—Southeast: Greater London, Essex, Kent, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire.

Source: OPCS Monitor, September 1983.

Oceania

Australia

Australia's recently-released 1983 statistical yearbook includes final data from the 1981 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia's population grew from 13.1 million in 1971 to 14.9 million in 1981. The average rate of growth declined from 2.5 percent in the period from 1966 to 1971 to 1.2 percent between 1976 and 1981.

Projections for the year 2001 estimate that Australia's population will be between 19 and 20.5 million, depending on the set of fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions used. Australia's population currently grows as much by migration as by fertility.

The following data update some statistics provided in the Australia profile published in *International Demographics* in March 1983.

Cities With More than 100,000 People: 1981

Sidney	3,280,900
Melbourne	2,803,600
Brisbane	1,086,500
Adelaide	952,700
Perth	918,000
Newcastle	402,300
Canberra	246,100
Wollongong	231,000
Hobart	170,900
Gold Coast	164,100
Geelong	142,100